BEFORE THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

HEARING #21-11953

OCTOBER 14, 2021

10:00 A.M.

ND-2021-33-E:

SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SERVICE AUTHORITY (SANTEE COOPER) — Request by the Public Service Commission for an Allowable Ex Parte Briefing Regarding a High-Level Overview of the Company's Organization and Operation, to Include the Related Statutory Responsibility of the Commission

ALLOWABLE EX PARTE BRIEFING

COMMISSION MEMBERS PRESENT: Florence P. Belser, Vice Chair; and Commissioners Carolyn L. 'Carolee' Williams, Stephen M. 'Mike' Caston^[A/V], Thomas J. 'Tom' Ervin^[A/V], Headen B. Thomas, and Delton W. Powers, Jr.

ADVISOR TO COMMISSION: David W. Stark, III STAFF COUNSEL

STAFF: Jocelyn Boyd, Chief Clerk/Executive Director; Jo Anne Wessinger Hill, General Counsel; F. David Butler, Special Counsel; Sharon Plyler Besley, Esq., Sandra V. Moser, Esq., Hope Adams, and Elise Wilson, Legal Staff; John Powers, Technical Advisory Staff; Randy Erskine, Information Technology Staff; Virginia 'Ginger' Crocker, Clerk's Staff; Melissa Purvis and Gwen Richardson, Livestream Technical Staff; and Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM/M-GNSC, Court Reporter

APPEARANCES:

PAMELA J. WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, and STEPHEN R. PELCHER, ESQUIRE, legal representatives of/for South Carolina Public Service Authority (Santee Cooper), together with PRESENTERS MARK B. BONSALL [President/CEO], J. MICHAEL POSTON [Chief Customer Officer], CHARLIE B. DUCKWORTH [Deputy CEO/Chief of Planning/Innovation Officer], and B. SHAWAN GILLIANS [Director, Legal Services/Corporate Secretary]

BENJAMIN P. MUSTIAN, ESQUIRE, Designee of the Executive Director of the SOUTH CAROLINA OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF

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 Santee Cooper's Presentation Slides (PDF)
 Stakeholder Process Examples Referenced by Commissioner Ervin Additional Referenced Materials Submitted by Santee Cooper post-briefing

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PROCEEDINGS

VICE CHAIR BELSER: Good morning, and welcome to the Public Service Commission for an allowable ex parte briefing from the South Carolina Public Service Authority. also known as Santee Cooper.

Before we get started, let's do a roll call of Commissioners. Present in the hearing room we have Commissioner Powers, Commissioner Thomas, Commissioner Williams; and appearing virtually we have Commissioner Ervin and Commissioner Caston.

Mr. Mustian, from ORS, I'm going to ask you to come on up. I will note that today is now an allowable ex parte briefing that the Commission has requested from Santee Cooper for a high-level overview of Santee Cooper, to give us some insight into their organization and operations, as well as the statutory responsibility of the Commission, which will take place next — I believe beginning January 1.

Mr. Mustian.

MR. MUSTIAN: Can you hear me?

VICE CHAIR BELSER: Yeah.

MR. MUSTIAN: Vice Chairman Belser, thank you.

Thank you to all the Commissioners. It is a

pleasure to be back here with you in person today,

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and I appreciate you allowing me a moment to speak.

My name is Ben Mustian. I am the deputy general counsel for the Office of Regulatory Staff, and I am here today as the designee for the Executive Director of ORS at this allowable exparte.

As the ORS representative, it is my duty in this proceeding to certify the record to the Chief Clerk of the PSC within 72 hours as to whether or not this briefing was conducted in compliance with the provisions of South Carolina Code Annotated Section 58-3-260(C). The requirements of that statute are, in part, that the allowable ex parte be confined to a subject matter which has been In this case, the issue that has been noticed was, quote, "a high-level overview of South Carolina Public Service Authority's," or Santee Cooper's, "organization and operation, and to include the statutory responsibility of the Public Service Commission." I would, therefore, respectfully ask that everyone here please refrain from discussing any matters that are not related to Santee Cooper's organization, operation, and the relevant statutory responsibility of the Commission.

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Secondly, the statute prohibits any participants, Commissioners, or Commission Staff from requesting or giving any commitment, predetermination, or prediction regarding any action by any Commissioner as to any ultimate or penultimate issue which either is or is likely to come before the Commission.

Third, I would ask that the participants, the Commissioners, and the Staff refrain from referencing any reports, articles, statutes, or documents of any kind, that are not included in today's presentation, to prevent the need for myself or Santee Cooper's attorneys from having to try and track down copies or links to these documents that would need to be included into the record of this proceeding.

Finally, as none of the information contained in the presentation appeared to have been marked or requested to be granted confidentiality, I would ask that the presenters refrain from referencing or discussing any materials over which they would like to maintain confidentiality, and would ask that the Commissioners please be understanding if the presenters decline to provide such information to the Commission questions here today.

1	As a final note, please make sure to read,
2	sign, and return the certified statement form,
3	which has been provided to all attendees today and
4	which I understand will be e-mailed to the persons
5	who are viewing this virtually. I also would ask
6	that each person please read the form carefully.
7	This form needs to be signed by each attendee to
8	certify that the requirements contained in SC Code
9	Annotated Section 58-3-260(C) have been complied
10	with at the presentation today.
11	Thank you, Vice Chair Belser.
12	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Thank you, Mr. Mustian.
13	Mr. Bonsall, we are very pleased to have you
14	and your crew with you today — with you and here
15	today, and we look forward to your presentation.
16	So I will recognize you now to proceed with the
17	presentation.
18	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Thank you,
19	Commissioner Belser. Can you hear me all right?
20	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Is that on? You may want
21	to pull that microphone a little closer.
22	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: [Indicating.]
23	Can you hear me now?
24	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Yes, sir.
25	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Okay, thank

1	you. Well, we're happy to have the opportunity to
2	be here, frankly, so we appreciate being
3	recognized.
4	I do have a number of folks with me today, and
5	I'm trying to see — [indicating].
6	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Just a second.
7	[Reference: Presentation Slides 1-2]
8	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: In addition
9	to myself, I have Mike Poston to my left, who's our
10	Chief Customer Officer; Charlie Duckworth is the
11	head of Resource Planning; and to his left, Shawan
12	Gillians, who's the head of our law department.
13	And in the audience, as well, we have Steve
14	Pelcher, an attorney in our — Deputy General
15	Counsel and an attorney in our law department, as
16	well as Pamela Williams, who is our General
17	Counsel.
18	And this is the agenda for today, and we hope
19	we complied to your satisfaction. I'm going to
20	start with —
21	[Reference: Presentation Slides 3-4]
22	 our governance of Santee Cooper. Santee
23	Cooper, at this point, has a 14-member Board of
24	Directors; there's 12 regular members. You see the
25	representation listed there. They're four-year

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terms; there's a three year_[sic] term limit at this point. You see the nomination and the screening process, and there are experience and diversity standards within Act 90, as well.

Act 90 added two additional non-voting ex officio board members. I'll show you their photos in just a second. They represent Central — the coop organization. Two of them there: Rob Hochstetler and Rob Ardis. Rob Hochstetler is, in fact, the CEO of Central and Rob Ardis is the CEO of Santee Electric Co-op.

All of the members, as they conduct their board duties, must meet the best-interests test that is summarized at the bottom of that page.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 5]

And here are their photos. We have a new Chairman: Peter McCoy. I'm sure you read about his appointment and the process leading up to that, in the paper. We're pleased to have him very much, on board. Prior to his appointment as Chair of the Board of Santee Cooper, that position was filled on an interim basis by the individual directly to his right, Dan Ray, who's, in fact, the First Vice Chair. The Second Vice Chair is to Dan's right, Dave Singleton. So Dan Ray acted as Interim Chair

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for a good period of time prior to Peter's appointment as — permanent appointment as Chair. And in the lower right-hand corner of this sequence of photos, you see the two ex officio members, Rob Hochstetler and Rob Ardis.

The rest of the members' photos are there.

They are either a representative of a county — for instance, Dave Singleton is the Horry County representative — or a congressional district, as set forth in the statute. We do have one empty.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 6]

[Indicating.] I'm not sure I'm aiming this thing correctly. And this is the senior management team. These are the folks that report directly to me, as the CEO. Charlie is on the left. Ken Lott is our Chief Financial Officer. To his right, Pam Williams is our General Counsel. To his right, Tommy Curtis, who's the Chief Generation Officer. To her right, Mike Poston, as I mentioned, who's our Chief Customer Officer. And Monique Washington, who's the Chief Audit Executive and is taking on new duties, as I will talk about in a minute or two, to be the Chief Compliance Officer for assurance of — in regard to Act 90, as well. Monique does report — has a dual reporting

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relationship; as Chief Audit Executive, she reports directly to the head of the Audit Committee of the Board, but has a dashed-line relationship to me, as well.

You will note that most all of these folks have a lengthy history with — service history with Santee Cooper, and the two newbies are myself and Charlie. And the caption is over 40 years of utility experience, but only two to two and a half of which has been with Santee Cooper. We joined Santee Cooper just a little bit over two years ago. But prior to that, we worked together for a good long period of time, for 40 years, at Salt River Project in Phoenix, Arizona.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 7]

There's two structures of oversight that's new to Santee Cooper under Act 90 and then I'll talk a little bit about some of the internal mechanisms that have been put in place at Santee Cooper, as well.

The Act 90 provisions are listed here. You're generally familiar, I'm sure. The Joint Bond Review Committee, certain debt and real property transactions, we have been active in working with the Bond Review Committee recently.

The Agency Head Salary Commission approves my compensation. There are annual reports that are required to PURC under Act 90, on our transition from coal. Charlie will speak a little bit about that a little bit later.

Any and all legislative review requests.

We're responsible for responding to you all,
obviously, and the Office of Regulatory Staff. And
we will get into the detail of those obligations a
little bit later — Shawan will.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 8]

Internally, as I mentioned, Monique Washington is our Chief Audit Executive, and so we've created a structure, given the complexity of Act 90 — a structure internally, reporting to Monique, of all of the subject matter experts within Santee Cooper that play a role in compliance with all of the provisions of Act 90. She will be the oversight for compliance within Act 90. And, again, she has a direct reporting relationship to the Board.

Additionally, the Board engaged Black & Veatch for their purposes, to do studies as they deem necessary. Black & Veatch was the external engineering consultant the Department of Administration hired as we were going through Act

95. They're a very well-known firm. I'm sure you've heard of them. And management does use them periodically for specific studies, as well, but independently the Board has engaged Black & Veatch to be a consultant to them as an additional layer and capability of oversight of the operation of Santee Cooper.

The Board also authorized the creation of a Stakeholder Committee to gather external input from a number of constituencies, which you see listed there, on a regular basis. The intention is the Stakeholder Committee would meet probably three times a year. We are in the process of populating the Stakeholder Committee, but the intent and purpose, very specifically, is outreach to all the stakeholders that have an interest in the operation of Santee Cooper. And you see them listed there: residential customers, commercial customers, industrial, a significant utility background, the Secretary of Commerce or his nominee, the Director of the Department of Natural Resources or that nominee.

Taken together, I think the provisions of Act 90, as well as these steps that have been taken internally at Santee Cooper, do, in fact,

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1	constitute a robust and substantive construct of
2	oversight, transparency, and accountability, which
3	is exactly what we wanted to accomplish. We'll
4	talk a little more about that as the presentation
5	goes on.
6	I can pause now, if anybody has any questions
7	of me, or we can proceed with the rest of the
8	presentation, at your volition.

VICE CHAIR BELSER: I think if y'all would -**COMMISSIONER ERVIN**[A/V]: Vice Chair? VICE CHAIR BELSER: Commissioner Ervin? COMMISSIONER ERVIN[A/V]: Thank you.

I'm pleased to hear that you already have a stakeholder process in development. And one of the items that we'd like to share with you and your executive team are some minutes from a couple of shareholder_[sic] meetings. And I have asked Staff to make a copy for the Office of Regulatory Staff, for their file, and also to give our court reporter a copy, so we'll have full transparency. But these are just two examples of recent stakeholder processes that have taken place prior to Commission hearings. And that process does serve the parties well, and I think that you might find it interesting information to kind of review at your

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leisure, if you'd like to take one of the notebooks back with you. Our Clerk will hand them out and, hopefully, they will provide kind of a roadmap as to how other investor-owned utilities have utilized — successfully utilized — the stakeholder process.

The Commission has found it to be a very helpful process. Many times when the parties and intervenors get together, they can resolve issues even prior to a hearing.

So thank you for mentioning that you've got that process in place, and we appreciate that.

And Madam Clerk, if you will, at some appropriate time, hand out those minutes from the stakeholder process to the parties, I would appreciate it. Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BELSER: Mr. Bonsall, if you and your team would like to go ahead and go through your presentation, that would be appreciated.

Thank you.

MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Okay. Thank you, very much. And we do appreciate this input, and we will take a copy and review it [indicating].

Let me introduce Mike Poston, who's our Chief Customer Officer, and he will take the next section

of the presentation.
VICE CHAIR BELSER: Welcome, Mr. Poston.
MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: Thank you.
Thank you, Mark.
Good morning, and thank you for the
opportunity to share with you an overview of Santee
Cooper's operations. I'll begin with providing
background information on our customer mix and
revenues.
VICE CHAIR BELSER: Mr. Poston, could I ask
you to pull your mic just a little bit closer to
you?
MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: Sure
[indicating].
VICE CHAIR BELSER: I want to make sure that
we pick up everything. Thank you, sir.
MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: Okay.
[Reference: Presentation Slides 9-10]
Santee Cooper provides power directly and
indirectly to approximately 2 million South
Carolinians. Santee Cooper's 2020 customer revenue
was derived by 64 percent from the wholesale
customer class, 24 percent from retail, and 12
percent from large industrial.
We further break down, and the 64 percent

1	wholesale revenue shows that 60 percent of the — 60
2	of the 64 percent came from Central Electric
3	Cooperative, Santee Cooper's largest customer.
4	Central is a generation and transmission
5	cooperative that provides wholesale electric
6	service to each of the 20 distribution cooperatives
7	in the State. The other 4 percent of wholesale
8	revenue was from sales to the Cities of Georgetown,
9	Bamberg, Waynesville, North Carolina, Seneca,
10	Piedmont Municipal Power Agency, and the Alabama
11	Municipal Electric Authority.
12	Santee Cooper's retail customers provided 24
13	percent of the 2020 revenue, and we have
14	approximately 194,000 residential, commercial, and
15	small industrial customers in Horry, Georgetown,
16	and Berkeley Counties.
17	Sales to Santee Cooper's large industrial
18	customers provided the remaining 12 percent of the
19	2020 revenues, and Santee Cooper provides service
20	to 27 large industrial and military customers that
21	have contract terms with minimum demand charges and
22	extended notice requirements that mitigate
23	termination risk.
24	[Reference: Presentation Slide 11]
25	This slide shows Santee Cooper's historical

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energy sales for the period from 2015 to 2020. As you can see, the transition of a portion of Central's load that we term the Saluda load, along with Century Aluminum's production and load reduction impacted Santee Cooper's overall sales during that period. And the Saluda transition was completed by 2019.

Sales to our wholesale and retail customer segments are largely weather dependent, so we have included annual degree days on these graphs, as well, to show that correlation.

Customer growth across our system is largely offsetting the impacts of our conservation programs and milder weather.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 12]

In regards to power supply, Santee Cooper plans for firm power supply from our own generation capacity and firm purchased power to equal our firm load. Our 2020 capacity of 5338 megawatts consisted of 62 percent from coal units, 23 percent from natural gas and oil, 6 percent from nuclear, 6 percent from purchases, and 3 percent from hydro and renewables.

Our fuel mix providing the 23,201 gigawatthours of energy was more diverse. We have 37

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percent coming from coal, 24 percent from natural gas and oil, 22 percent from purchases, and 11 percent from nuclear, and hydro and renewables making up the remaining 6 percent.

This slide also includes the base-load availability of our coal, nuclear, and gas fleets.

And in 2020, Santee Cooper's base-load units all had availability factors over 90 percent.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 13]

The next two slides will provide greater detail on our larger generation units. Cross Generation Station is located in Pineville and has four coal units, with a capacity of 2370 megawatts, and provided 26.9 percent of our 2020 energy. Cross is Santee Cooper's largest generation station.

The Rainey Generating Station, up in Iva,
South Carolina, is a natural-gas-fired station with
capacity of 977 megawatts and provided 23.6 percent
of Santee Cooper's 2020 energy needs.

Santee Cooper owns a one-third share of Summer Nuclear Unit 1, in partnership with Dominion, and this unit is located in Jenkinsville, and our share of the Unit 1 capacity is 322 megawatts. And Summer provided 11.1 percent of our energy needs in

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19 Santee Cooper / High-Level Overview 2020. [Reference: Presentation Slide 14] The Winyah Generating Station is located in Georgetown and is our oldest coal station. coal units there have a combined capacity of 1129 megawatts and provided almost 10 percent of the energy in 2020. Santee Cooper's oldest generation station is the Jeffries Hydro Station that was placed in service in 1942. Five units there have a combined capacity of 140 megawatts and provided just over 1 percent of the 2020 energy requirements. [Reference: Presentation Slide 15] Santee Cooper has incorporated a variety of

Santee Cooper has incorporated a variety of renewable power generating units across the State that provided 2.6 percent of the Santee Cooper energy requirements in 2020. And these include 28 solar schools and larger-scale solar installations at Chesterfield, Myrtle Beach, Bucksville, Orangeburg, Colleton, Aiken, and Bluffton. We have woody biomass generation with a capacity of 74 megawatts. We have landfill generation at six locations, with combined capacity of 28 megawatts. And we also have a small wind turbine up in North Myrtle Beach.

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[Reference: Presentation Slide 16]

In regards to new utility-scale solar, in 2020, in conjunction with Central Electric Cooperatives, Santee Cooper commenced a competitive procurement process for utility-scale solar. The target was 500 megawatts, but the responses to this RFP process totaled 3625 megawatts of solar capacity from 21 respondents, with 58 proposed projects, and they ranged from 8 megawatts up to 150 megawatts.

In the end, Central and Santee Cooper acquired 425 megawatts of solar power that are scheduled to be on-line by the end of 2023. These are fixed-price arrangements where we pay only for the output energy received; the solar developers are responsible for the cost to construct the solar installations.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 17]

I will now transition from power supply to our transmission system.

Santee Cooper operates an integrated transmission system, which includes lines owned by Santee Cooper and Central, and they are all maintained by Santee Cooper. This transmission system includes 5245 miles of transmission lines

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and 91 substations that are located across the State. These facilities are largely operated at voltages of 230, 115, and 69 kV, and these transmission facilities provide service to 414 Central Electric Cooperative delivery points and 94 Santee Cooper delivery points.

Santee Cooper operates a very reliable transmission system, and in 2020 we reported an ASAI — or Average Substation Availability Index — of 99.9981 percent, which translates to the average delivery point being without power for less than ten minutes for the entire year. Also, we plan to utilize this transmission infrastructure to facilitate broadband access across the State, with the emphasis on unserved and underserved areas.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 18]

Santee Cooper also operates a distribution system that is comprised of 3031 miles of line and 59 substations that serve our retail customers in Horry, Georgetown, and Berkeley Counties. We also — our distribution system is also operated at a high level of reliability, and in 2020 we reported a System Average Interruption Duration Index of 23.9 minutes, and this equates to the average Santee Cooper customer being without power

1	for 23.9 minutes for the entire year. And per
2	information that we gathered from the US Energy
3	Information Administration from utilities, this
4	placed Santee Cooper in the top 2 percent
5	nationally, when compared to other utilities.
6	[Reference: Presentation Slide 19]
7	Now I'll switch from the electric system over
8	to the water system.
9	Santee Cooper operates two water treatment
10	facilities and associated transmission lines, and
11	provides potable water at wholesale on a cost-of-
12	service basis to the Lake Moultrie Water Agency and
13	the Lake Marion Water Agency. Both are joint
14	regional water systems.
15	The Lake Moultrie Agency provides water to
16	four customers: Berkeley County, Goose Creek,
17	Moncks Corner, and Summerville. The Lake Marion
18	Agency has five customers: Berkeley, Calhoun,
19	Dorchester, and Orangeburg Counties, and the Town
20	of Santee.
21	In total, more than 200,000 customers
22	ultimately receive water from Santee Cooper's
23	facility.
24	And Santee Cooper's electric and water systems
25	are separate business units, and neither may

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subsidize the other. The water systems are not subject to Commission jurisdiction under Act 90.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 20]

Santee Cooper's enabling statute requires our Board of Directors to consider economic development as part of its duties. We work with many economic development partners, most notably The Electric Cooperatives and the South Carolina Power Team, to bring jobs and capital investment to South Carolina. Together with the cooperatives, we have helped bring more than \$15.3 billion in investment and more than 83,000 new jobs to South Carolina since 1998 — 1988. Excuse me. Notable examples of this include Volvo, Google, Nucor, Samsung, and Century Aluminum.

We and the cooperatives also provide grants and loans for industrial site development and are currently developing the Camp Hall Commerce Park adjacent to Volvo's manufacturing facility. And you know, of course, keeping our rates competitive and service reliable are key significant economic development tools.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 21]

Santee Cooper takes its responsibility for environmental stewardship seriously. This slide

1	shows a few examples of our efforts.
2	We are beneficially reusing coal ash and
3	gypsum — these are byproducts from our coal
4	generating stations — to the greatest extent
5	possible. We also have our Give Oil For Economic
6	Recovery, or GOFER, Program, and it collects used
7	motor oil from around the State for beneficial use
8	elsewhere, also.
9	And we are restoring wetlands at our retired
10	Grainger Generating Station in Conway and at the
11	Camp Hall Commerce Park that I just previously
12	mentioned as part of the economic development
13	slide.
14	We have also introduced pollinator-friendly
15	landscaping at Camp Hall, and also at our Jamison
16	Solar Farm and many of our transmission rights-of-
17	way, as well.
18	And now I will turn it over to Charlie
19	Duckworth, and he will give an overview of resource
20	planning.
21	MR. DUCKWORTH [Santee Cooper]: Good morning.
22	Can y'all hear me all right?
23	VICE CHAIR BELSER: I would pull that a little
24	closer. And welcome, Mr. Duckworth.
25	MR. DUCKWORTH [Santee Cooper]: [Indicating.]

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Thank you. I appreciate it. Thank you for the opportunity to share with you about Santee Cooper's 2020 integrated resource plan.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 22]

I'll start by outlining the directional changes in our plan, and these were a result of a resource planning process we conducted jointly with Central. This work was the basis for our IRP filing with the ORS at the end of 2020. This slide outlines the key elements of our 2020 IRP.

These directions were built on three foundational elements, which are important to the development of a sound IRP. First is taking a broad view about the future market conditions, such as fuel prices and customer loads — many others, as well, but those are key examples. Second is considering the consideration of cost-effective options for both new and existing resources. And the third is evaluating — the evaluation of resource portfolios against a sound set of resource planning principles.

Santee Cooper's Board-adopted resource planning principles include the following: First, ensuring reliability. Reliability is the number one product of any electric utility. Second,

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1	customer focus. Third, cost management. Fourth,
2	environmental stewardship. Fifth is taking a long
3	term view, working to ensure flexibility and
4	optionality over a wide range of possible future
5	conditions. Six, reducing financial and planning
6	risks, adding resources in increments that closely
7	match resources to needs, and seeking a low
8	capital — lower capital program. Seventh,
9	embracing innovation and transparency.
10	These principles drove or were the metrics
11	that we used in developing the IRP. Our goal is t
12	create a diverse and reliable portfolio of
13	resources that incorporate innovative technologies
14	improve operating efficiency, reduce environmental

0 impacts, and result in lower costs.

The first foundational direction that you see on this slide, of our 2020 IRP, is a delivered, meaningful reduction in coal. It's a clear right step that will reduce emissions, will reduce costs, and will improve flexibility. The 1129 megawatt Winyah Coal Station will be retired by 2028, and additional coal retirements are possible in the 2030s.

Second, we are working with Central, as Mr. Poston just mentioned, to substantially increase

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our sustainable resources. As a result of our joint 2020 RFP, we have plans to add 425 megawatts of new solar to the system, and we will add in another 1000 megawatts through competitive procurement processes as prescribed in Act 90.

A third direction is to incorporate advanced technology. We plan to phase in 200 megawatts of battery storage, as prices continue to decline. We have completed AMI meter installation and are on track to begin rollout of new customer programs late this year. And we have established an electric vehicle task force.

Another direction of our current plan is the addition of natural gas generation after Winyah is retired. Natural gas is an important part of an all-of-the-above strategy because it provides critical power-system support as coal is retired and provides the resource flexibility needed to reliably integrate more renewables into our plan. Under a wide range of future assumptions, adding natural gas is the low-cost alternative to fill this need in our resource plan.

Finally, our plan includes conservation and demand response. Our latest demand-response program utilizes advanced switch technology managed

by a distribution energy resource management system.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 23]

Comparing the projected sources of energy by type under different resource plans is a good way to see the implications of changes in resource direction. These two disks compare projections of the sources of energy to serve customers in the early 2030s under Santee Cooper's old resource plan, the left disk, with the sources under the 2020 IRP, the right disk.

Under the old plan, energy would have been predominantly from two sources: Half from coal and about one-third from natural gas. Under the 2020 plan, working together with Central, we will have added another important source: 20 percent from sustainable resources, the green portion. We will have also balanced more evenly the other sources: Coal drops to 20 percent; 30 percent would come from natural gas, and 20 percent from purchases. The result is a lower projected — the result is lower projected cost and 55 percent lower carbon emissions.

The increased diversity of energy sources makes the 2020 plan much more flexible. It's able

1	to adapt to changes in future conditions, which is
2	one of our key resource planning principles. While
3	the specific size of the slices will change as we
4	develop updated plans, the improved energy
5	diversity, decreased coal, increased sustainable
6	resources, and improved emissions will not change.
7	That concludes the resource planning briefing
8	portion of this, and I'll turn it back to our CEO.
9	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Thank you,
10	Charlie.
11	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Is that — Mr. Bonsall, is
12	that microphone on?
13	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: [Indicating.]
14	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Now it is.
15	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Now it is.
16	Thank you.
17	Now, to speak to the financial section, our
18	Chief Financial Officer, Ken Lott, had simply an
19	irreconcilable conflict, so I apologize for his
20	absence, but I will act in his stead in presenting
21	the basic financial information.
22	[Reference: Presentation Slides 24-25]
23	And there are three major types, as you
24	doubtless know, of utilities: Investor-owned, or
25	private; publicly owned utilities, such as Santee

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Cooper and my former employer, Salt River Project in Arizona; and then cooperative utilities.

They're all structured a little different; the ownership structure is a little different. We are in the middle category, publicly owned, so for all intents and purposes, to the State of South

Carolina and its citizens, we are a political subdivision of the State of South Carolina.

Each one of those categories runs to somewhat different financial rhythms, and I do want to illustrate the basic financial rhythm applicable to all public power entities, such as Santee Cooper. It's very much more akin to household finance. It's a cash-flow basis. The principal financial metric that almost all public power entities are measured on - principal one, not the exclusive one but the main one - is called debt service coverage, and it's basically the number of times that you can cover your principal and interest payment after you have paid for your operating expenses. And that's what is illustrated on this kind of sequence of operating activities: Revenues in the door; cash operating expenses, labor, materials, supply, fuel, et cetera; and the net of that is your cash operating margin and that's what you use to pay

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your principal and interest on your debt.

Now the debt of a public power entity, such as Santee Cooper, is generally structured similar to — not identical to, but similar to — an individual's household mortgage. So principal tends to go up and interest goes down over the course of time, as old principal is paid off. So the structure of the capitalization is similar to — it's not identical, again, but it's similar to — an individual's mortgage. And technically, of course, there's not a mortgage on the assets of an entity such as Santee Cooper, but it does have principal and interest payments that look like, very much, a mortgage payment for an individual.

So the net cash operating margin is — the number of times that the net cash operating margin will cover the principal and interest due, for a Santee Cooper, is the debt-service-coverage measure. And I'll show to you the numbers in just a second. But the number of times you can cover your P&I payments, again, it's the number one, it's the most important financial measure applicable to entities like Santee Cooper. After you've paid your principal and interest, you have internally generated cash left over, just like you would in

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your own household. That's your savings. Your savings can be the down payment on asset acquisition, subsequently. That's the lower right-hand corner. Internally generated cash, in effect, is the down payment on the capital expenditures that Santee Cooper must make to maintain and expand the system.

Overall it's important to note that internally generated cash doesn't have any place to go other than reinvested in the system. There's no stock, there's no dividend, there's no — as I like to call it — hole in the bottom of the bucket. It all stays in the system. It's simply reinvested in the system, coupled with new debt principal. If you have capital expenditures that are in excess of your internally generated funds, you do lever that; you borrow some more money, and you fund your capital improvements.

What's very important in this equation to take a look at and understand is, if the new debt that you're selling to finance new assets — upgrades to transmission lines, new substations, new generating equipment, stuff that you'll use over the next 30 or 40 years — if the new debt principal that you're incurring is less that the amount of old debt that

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you're paying off in the middle tranche here, your regularly scheduled mortgage payment, then in aggregate that goes down. And that's what you have been seeing at Santee Cooper is debt is declining as we pay off more old debt and don't incur as much new debt. So that is — that's an objective of ours, has been to reduce debt, and you will see that in our financial statistics in the next slide or next couple of slides.

In the background here, at Santee Cooper, when Charlie and I joined, obviously the prospect of

In the background here, at Santee Cooper, when Charlie and I joined, obviously the prospect of potentially selling Santee Cooper was in place and there were a number of pieces of major litigation that needed to be resolved.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 26]

And as a result of the combination of all of that, all the major rating agencies had a negative outlook on Santee Cooper's credit rating. With the settlement of all of the major litigation — the Cook settlement being the largest of it — and the passage of Act 90, those negative prospects are gone and, as a result, each of the major rating agencies — Moody's, Fitch, and S&P — as you see on this chart, have changed the outlook for Santee Cooper from "negative," a negative credit watch, to

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"stable," as you see in the third column. All three of them were "negative"; all three of them are now "stable." So the credit standing of Santee Cooper has, in fact, been solidified, stabilized, as a result of the last two or three years.

There's some highlights and challenges mentioned there. It's in A-rated entity, which is a good solid level, clearly within most investors' standards for investing, and now it has a stable outlook which helps us to capitalize or recapitalize or refinance the institution, going forward.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 27]

These are some of the financial metrics. The most important one, in my opinion, is the debt service coverage; that's in the upper left-hand corner. Basically, this says the number of times, again, that Santee Cooper could pay its principal and interest payments out of monies available therefor, after the payment of its operating expenses.

There's a bit of a dip in the middle. 2019 is listed twice. Let me explain that to you. The Cook settlement, as you may know, was a very complex one, but Santee Cooper played its role,

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obviously, and agreed to return \$200 million to customers. That .87 reflects booking the entirety of that \$200 million expense to that year, to 2019. We took it to the bottom line in 2019; we recognized all of it in 2019. We wanted to get past it, and so we just took it to the bottom line. It's not going to come back.

The cash flows in different years, we paid the first of the three installment payments. Last year we've just paid the second one, and we have one more to go. But we booked it — we took it to the bottom line, so to speak — in 2019. That's why there are two numbers there. The 1.32 is before the \$200 million; the .87 is after the \$200 million expense recognition.

And so we're in the neighborhood of about 1.30 to 1.40 times. It's, you know, solid numbers.

The liquidity on the right is composed of two pieces. The bottom piece, the lighter color, is cash on hand. That is our pure liquidity that is available for any valid corporate purpose. That's the amount of days of cash we have on hand; that has been a pretty stout number. In addition thereto, we have credit facilities with banks that are standby credit facilities, lines of credit, et

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cetera, available to us. The darker portion on the top of the bar there is the number of days of liquidity we have access to. That's the amount of credit that we have, not utilized. We have available, but we have not, in fact, borrowed it.

We keep a fair amount of days' liquidity and cash on hand, just as a general matter, because

we keep a fair amount of days? Inquidity and cash on hand, just as a general matter, because it's the utility business and it's a heavy cash — heavy cap. backs heavy cash outflow — business, and the debt service coverage as a financial factor is good, but not super-robust, and the liquidity statistics are better than average. So, all told, when you put that together, we end up with a nice stable A-rated credit.

On the bottom of this chart, you see the debt-to-total-capitalization ratio. And while, for all intents and purposes, the most important financial measure is debt service coverage, which is a cash-flow measure, we do keep financial statements according to GASB, GAAP — GASB, the Governmental Accounting Standards for accounting organization. And we are able to compute, thus, given our balance sheet, the debt-to-total-capitalization ratio. And you can see it historically; today, it stands at about 75 percent. It had peaked in 1985 at about

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84 percent, and it goes — it goes down and up, more or less as capital expenditures are going to go up and down, offsetting. So we're not in unprecedented levels; for a public power entity, it's a reasonable number, debt-to-capitalization. On the private side of the coin, IOUs you would probably see as at lower levels than this, but as we do not have stock, we don't have access to the equity markets, our debt-to-total-capitalization in the public power sector tends to be a little higher, and that is the case with Santee Cooper.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 28]

For a bill comparison — and I hasten to add that this is for Santee Cooper's direct-serve customers, average residential. We direct-serve Myrtle Beach and in the Horry County area, and some in Berkeley County, as well. We obviously provide bulk power to the co-ops at the G&T level; they then distribute it, so their total bill needs to pick up their distribution investment. This is only our direct-serve customers, but they compare reasonably favorably, and you see the comparison basis in the footnote below; we're in the neighborhood of \$10-\$11 lower for a 1000 kilowatt-hour average residential customer bill, so...

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[Reference: Presentation Slide 29]

This is a look at our capital budget. This was the 2021 Management Budget Presentation to our Board of Directors on December 7th of last year, and it gives you a snapshot of '21, '22, and '23, the capital budget for Santee Cooper. And, again, as an electrical system grows, as old equipment wears out and needs to be replaced, there are new capital expenditure needs, and that's an ongoing reality for an operating utility. And this gives you kind of a breakdown of the types of capital expenditures that we have at Santee Cooper, and they're spread between generation, transmission, environmental issues, metering, et cetera, et All of the basic nuts and bolts that a utility needs to maintain reliability and continue to operate.

The numbers on the bottom are the total capital expenditure. We don't generate those kind of numbers internally. We may generate in the neighborhood of 40 to 50 percent of that, internally. Given that other chart that I showed you before, we need to borrow for the rest of that and spread the repayment of the debt that finances this equipment over its used life, so that the

1	people who are, in fact, using it are paying the
2	cost of the equipment that's needed to serve them
3	over the course of time.
4	These are indicative numbers; it's in the
5	neighborhood of \$300 million a year, plus or minus;
6	it can go up or down a little bit.
7	And with that, that gives you a basic snapshot
8	of the fundamental financial rhythms of Santee
9	Cooper, and at this point I'm going to turn it over
10	to Shawan, who will talk a little bit more about
11	Act 90.
12	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: Thank you,
13	Mark.
14	Good morning, Commissioners. Can you hear me
15	okay?
16	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Can you —
17	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: Closer?
18	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Yes, ma'am. Thank you.
19	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: Certainly.
20	Better now?
21	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Yes, thank you.
22	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: All right. As
23	Mr. Bonsall noted, my name is Shawan Gillians. I
24	have the pleasure of serving as the Director of
25	Legal Services and Corporate Secretary for Santee

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Cooper. And in that capacity, I want to spend a little bit of time talking to you about the duties assigned to the Commission under Act 90.

As you might anticipate, there's detail and nuance, both anticipated and unanticipated, and we have not attempted to provide that to you this morning, but we are pleased for the opportunity to have a high-level walk-through of the assignments, responsibilities, to the Commission.

[Reference: Presentation Slides 30-31]

So, there are six high-level duties of review and approval assigned to the Commission: The construction of a major utility facility by Santee Cooper; the acquisition of a major utility facility by Santee Cooper; the purchase of power, entering into contracts, what we would call PPAs, with a term greater than ten years in length; Santee Cooper's triennial integrated resource plan; the competitive procurement process for renewable generation; and service territory changes that might be considered.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 32]

To begin with, the definition of what is, in fact, a "major utility facility," in essence it is a facility, a generating plant and associated

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facilities capable of operating at capacity more
than 75 megawatts, so that's for your generation.
And for transmission lines and associated
facilities, those that have a designed operating
voltage of 125 kV or more, not including
distribution lines and associated facilities. So,
in essence, generation greater than 75 megawatts
and transmission facilities greater than 125 kV,
with the exclusion of distribution facilities.
What the Commission is being asked under Act
90 to review and approve is, in essence, Santee

What the Commission is being asked under Act 90 to review and approve is, in essence, Santee Cooper's application for a certificate of environmental compatibility and public convenience and necessity. We will come to the Commission with those requests and we must receive approval from the Commission prior to commencing with the construction of a major facility, as previously defined.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 33]

So, when we come to the Commission, what must we prove and what must the Commission find? That the facility we seek to construct constitutes a more cost-effective means for serving direct-serve and/or wholesale customers than other previously — than other feasibly available, long-term power-

supply alternatives and provides less ratepayer risk while maintaining safe and reliable electric service than other feasibly available, long-term power-supply alternatives. And I'll hearken to what Mr. Duckworth noted as, really, those hallmarks of utility service. Energy efficiency measures, DSM — or demand-side management — renewable energy, resource generation, available long-term power-supply alternatives, or any combination thereof would not establish or maintain a more cost-effective and reliable generation system. So, in effect, what we are bringing to you is the most effective, most efficient source of energy capacity for the Authority.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 34]

The Commission is also charged with the review and approval of project costs. We will file with the Commission an estimate of construction costs associated with the major utility facility we seek to construct, and no certificate will be granted by the Commission unless it has approved the estimated construction costs and made a finding that the construction will be consistent with Santee Cooper's Commission-approved plan of expansion in electric generating capacity.

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[Reference: Presentation Slide 35]

So if we're not talking about constructing major utility facilities, then perhaps we're talking about the acquisition of major utility facilities, which also falls under the purview of the Commission. You see the statutory authority referenced there, and the high-level summary is that we're going to apply to the Commission before we enter into a contract to purchase an already constructed facility — major utility facility. There is a carveout for any transaction that might be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of FERC — the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. We have not laid out those exclusions here, but to the extent they exist, obviously, FERC would handle those matters.

What we must prove in coming to the Commission to seek to purchase an already constructed utility, major utility facility, is similar to what you might see in the previous slide with the construction by Santee Cooper, that it constitutes a more cost-effective means for serving direct-serve and wholesale customers than other feasibly available, long-term supply alternatives.

The Commission is required to find, for

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а	approval, that we have — Santee Cooper has —
s	satisfied all requirements of the statute and the
р	proposed transaction is in the best interest of the
r	retail and wholesale customers of the Authority.
	[Reference: Presentation Slide 36]
	So, moving away from major utility facilities,

both constructed and acquired, and into purchased-power — power purchase agreements of greater than ten years, PPAs of greater than ten years, should Santee Cooper — should the Authority seek to enter into a contract of such sort, it must be approved by the Commission. And, again, with a carveout for any contracts that would otherwise be governed pursuant to the exclusive jurisdiction of FERC or any other federal agency. It also does not apply — this approval does not apply — to PPAs that are the result of a renewable-power competitive procurement process that's previously been approved by the Commission. And we'll talk about that process shortly.

The finding required by the Commission is that the proposed transaction is in the best interests of the retail and wholesale customers of Santee Cooper.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 37]

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Finally, we will submit an integrated resource plan. And that plan will be developed in consultation with the electric cooperatives and municipally owned electric utilities purchasing power and energy from Santee Cooper. You saw the listing of those municipalities in Mr. Poston's portion of the presentation.

Our IRP also includes the effect of demandside management activities of the co-ops, including Central, and those municipally owned electric utilities that directly purchase power and energy from Santee Cooper, or sell power and energy generated by Santee Cooper.

We file our proposed IRP with the Commission for the Commission's review and approval, since Santee Cooper's last pre-Act 90 IRP was filed with the South Carolina Energy Office on December 23, 2020, as Mr. Duckworth referenced.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 38]

Findings required by the Commission on Santee
Cooper's triennial IRP is that the plan
represents — we're back to that standard of "most
reasonable" and, in this instance, prudent means of
meeting Santee Cooper's energy and capacity needs
as of the time the plan is reviewed — of course, no

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one expects you to break out your crystal ball and look into the future — which determination shall consider whether the plan appropriately balances those factors enumerated by statute.

There's also statutorily set out a process, should you modify or reject our IRP. And within 60 days after the date of a final order that modifies or rejects that IRP, we, Santee Cooper, shall submit a revised proposed IRP addressing those concerns identified by this Commission and incorporating Commission-mandated revisions to that IRP, for your review and, once again, consideration for approval.

We will also provide annual updates on an approved IRP. Upon review of the annual update and ORS's report on the reasonableness of the annual update, the Commission may accept the annual update or direct Santee Cooper to make changes to the annual update that the Commission determines to be in the public interest.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 39]

And a few minutes ago, I mentioned the competitive procurement process for renewable generation and PPAs thereunder not being subject to Commission approval, of course, having already

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approved that procurement process. So Santee
Cooper will file for Commission approval of the
competitive procurement process that meets all
statutory requirements for the competitive
procurement of energy, capacity, and environmental
attributes from renewable energy facilities to meet
the needs for new generation resources identified
in our IRP or in other planning processes.

The Commission is tasked with considering and, if appropriate, approving a proposed procurement process that satisfies statutory requirements and is, again, in the best interests of the customers of Santee Cooper.

[Reference: Presentation Slide 40]

And finally we have service territory changes. I believe this is something with which you might be familiar. You see the statutory authority there. We know currently that the Commission may not assign any portion of the present service area of Santee Cooper to any electric utility or electric cooperative, and the service area that is served by Santee Cooper must be exclusively served by Santee Cooper unless otherwise agreed to.

Santee Cooper now, by Act 90, has the right to enter into agreements with other electric suppliers

1	concerning service areas and corridor rights.
2	Should Santee Cooper enter into such an agreement —
3	seek to enter into such an agreement, it will be
4	subject to review and approval by this Commission.
5	And if, after giving notice and an opportunity for
6	hearing of interested parties, the Commission finds
7	the agreements to be fair and reasonable, it may
8	approve such agreements. The Commission shall not
9	have the authority to alter or amend any such
LO	agreement unless all affected electric suppliers
L1	agree to that alteration or amendment.
L2	With that, any questions for any of us?
L3	[Reference: Presentation Slide 41]
L 4	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Thank you very much for
L5	the presentations.
L 6	Commissioners, any questions?
L7	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Madam Chair?
L8	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Commissioner Williams?
L9	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
20	Thank you very much for that presentation. I
21	have two questions. One, I believe, is for Mr.
22	Poston. And you just referenced a sale to the
23	Alabama Municipal Electric Authority. Could you
24	tell me more about that? You can imagine why I'm
25	just curious.

1	MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: I think that's a
2	sale for supplemental requirements —
3	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Mr. Poston, could you use
4	a microphone, please? Thank you.
5	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: And, Mike, to
6	help Mr. Mustian out here, just remember, high-
7	level.
8	MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: Okay.
9	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
10	MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: Thank you.
11	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Helped me out.
12	MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: That is a
13	supplemental requirements sale in Alabama.
14	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Okay. And, Ms.
15	Gillians, you were talking about the IRP process
16	and where you were in the process with ORS. I may
17	have missed it. I'm guessing that was the
18	triennial application in December. What do you
19	anticipate from the annual update process with the
20	Public Service Commission? What will that timing
21	be?
22	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: That falls
23	under Mr. Duckworth for actual operations, so I'll
24	defer to him.
25	VICE CHAIR BELSER: We need you to talk to the

1	microphone.
2	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: Yes, thank —
3	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Use the —
4	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: — you.
5	VICE CHAIR BELSER: — microphone.
6	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: Thank you. I
7	usually don't have to talk to microphones for
8	people to hear me. I apologize. So, but the
9	operations specifically fall under Mr.
10	Duckworth's —
11	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Okay.
12	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: — auspices, so
13	I will defer to him.
14	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Thank you.
15	MR. DUCKWORTH [Santee Cooper]: Thank you. I
16	appreciate the question. We are in the — we are
17	working on the updating process, as we speak. We
18	will talk with ORS about the timing of this and
19	we'll get back to you relative to when we will file
20	those, if that makes sense.
21	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: Okay. Thank you,
22	very much. As the District 1 representative who
23	reads the paper pretty religiously, it was
24	fascinating. I learned a lot and I appreciate your
25	being here. I am going to be slipping out and then

1	watching the rest of the question-and-answer
2	period, in just a few minutes. So, just know that
3	I had one of those commitments I couldn't get out
4	of, but thank you. It was good to meet you all.
5	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: Thank you.
6	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Commissioners, any further
7	questions?
8	COMMISSIONER THOMAS: Madam Chair?
9	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Commissioner Thomas.
LO	COMMISSIONER THOMAS: Thank you.
L1	Like Commissioner Williams, I'm a little bit
L2	interested in the Alabama power sale, as well as
L3	Waynesville, North Carolina. Those been in
L 4	existence for a long time, or are those new? Or
L5	anything else you can say about that.
L 6	MR. POSTON [Santee Cooper]: I do not know the
L7	date that those power sales began. I think the
L8	Senate bill was 2016, is that —
L9	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: So, they are
20	not new.
21	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Microphone.
22	MS. GILLIANS [Santee Cooper]: They are not
23	new, it is safe to say. I time everything by when
24	I left the Legal Department the first time, and
25	when I came back. And that was — those were from

1	my first run-through, and I was gone for some
2	years. So those are not new contracts. But I —
3	[nodding head].
4	COMMISSIONER THOMAS: Okay. And in connection
5	with the competitive procurement program, is an
6	independent manager involved in that? Or can you
7	tell me just a little bit more about how that
8	works? Mr. Duckworth?
9	MR. DUCKWORTH [Santee Cooper]: We believe
10	that — first of all, to back up, as we understand
11	it, the statute does not require an independent
12	manager of that process. We have gone through a
13	competitive procurement process for the IRP that we
14	talked about was in June of this — of 2020, and we
15	believe that that satisfies the statute
16	requirements.
17	COMMISSIONER THOMAS: Okay. Thank you, I
18	appreciate it. That's all I have. And I
19	appreciate you being here and giving us some
20	background. It's good to have a little baseline
21	starting point. Appreciate it.
22	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Commissioners. any further
23	questions?
24	[No response]
25	Hearing none, Mr. Bos- — I'm sorry, I have

1	mispronounced your name about three times this
2	morning.
3	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Bonsall.
4	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Bonsall.
5	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Bonsall.
6	VICE CHAIR BELSER: I apologize.
7	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: No problem.
8	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Thank you very much for
9	you, Mr. Poston, Mr. Duckworth, Ms. Gillians, for
10	being with us this morning and giving us some
11	information. Likewise, Mr. Mustian, thank you for
12	being here to be able to oversee and hopefully
13	certify the proceedings this morning.
14	We will be seeing you all in the future. We
15	look forward to that. And thank you, again.
16	And with that, we will adjourn this ex parte
17	presentation.
18	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: May I
19	clarify one question? Because, Commissioner, you
20	looked a little confused by the term
21	"supplemental." And "supplemental" basically means
22	we're not supplying 100 percent of the load; we're
23	just topping it off. It's whatever they may need
24	periodically. As a general matter, that's what
25	"supplemental" is.
	1

1	COMMISSIONER C. WILLIAMS: You're an excellent
2	read of my face. Thank you, very much.
3	MARK B. BONSALL [Santee Cooper]: Even through
4	the mask, I could tell.
5	Thank you. We appreciate the opportunity.
6	VICE CHAIR BELSER: Thank you, and we are
7	adjourned. Thank you.
8	[WHEREUPON, at 11:09 a.m., the
9	proceedings in the above-entitled matter
LO	were adjourned.]
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<u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

I, Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM-GNSC, Notary
Public in and for the State of South Carolina, do hereby
certify that the foregoing is, to the best of my skill and
ability, a true and correct transcript of all the proceedings
had regarding a requested allowable ex parte briefing in the
above-captioned matter before the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
OF SOUTH CAROLINA;

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, on this the $_15^{th}$ day of $_0ctober$, 2021.

Jo Elizabeth M. Wheat, CVR-CM/M|GNSC
Hearings Reporter - Public Service Commission
of South Carolina

Notary Public in/for the State of South Carolina My Commission expires: <u>January 12, 2031</u>.